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# AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW.

A. LIAUTARD, M. D. V. S., Editor,

ASSISTED BY

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# AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW,

JULY, 1877.

## ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

### VETERINARY EDUCATION.

By D. McEACHRAN, F. R. C. V. S., V. S. EDINBURGH,

PRINCIPAL OF THE MONTREAL VETERINARY COLLEGE.

[Continued from Page 92.]

Before concluding my remarks on the educational work done in this profession in America, justice demands at least a passing notice of valuable work done by medical gentlemen and others, not, strictly speaking, members of the Veterinary profession, who have done much towards advancing the science by pathological investigations, writing and lecturing. Chief amongst this class who have come under my notice are Professor Osler, M. D., of Montreal, who takes a live interest in pathological investigations in connection with the Montreal Veterinary College, and who enters heartily into everything tending to promote the best interests of the science, as will be seen by his valuable contributions to Veterinary journals, and translations of interesting articles from the German journals for the columns of the REVIEW, and Professor Noah Cressy, M. D., who has given himself almost entirely to Veterinary work, and who, as Veterinary Pathologist to the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, by his lectures and annual reports of investigations, more especially in bovine pathology, has done a great deal to elevate the profession in the eyes of the people of that and other States. Doubtless there are others equally worthy of notice, with whom I am not acquainted.

With the knowledge of the state of Veterinary education, as set forth in the foregoing numbers, it will be seen that much yet remains to

be done, both in the United States and Canada, to place the teaching of this science in that state of efficiency which its importance demands.

What these steps should be, I think can only be determined by those most interested in this important question—the members of the profession, the teaching schools and the public. Owing to the large number of young men from the United States who annually enter our Canadian colleges, the interests of the profession in both countries are closely connected; and this being the case, nothing but hearty co-operation by the schools of both countries will ensure that progress in the interests of the profession which will lead to placing it in its legitimate position among the sciences.

The first step, therefore, to be taken is to get together a convention of the profession and of the professors of the colleges, and invite each State Board in America, and each Council of Agriculture in the Dominion, to send a delegate to watch the interests of the public—at which the profession in all its relations to the public would be freely discussed—and let us determine upon what educational standard is necessary.

It appears to me that much good would accrue to the profession by such a meeting, properly conducted.

This profession has too long been left in private hands and to private enterprise. If any department of education is deserving of Government support and Government supervision, this one is. Were it possible to estimate the annual loss to either country, owing to the neglect of so valuable an auxiliary to the agriculturist, or the damage done by uneducated quacks, or even by imperfectly educated men holding diplomas, it would arouse the most apathetic, and waken up our governing bodies to an active sense of their negligence. By all means, let the Governments of both countries take the Veterinary Colleges under their patronage, and instead of leaving them to struggle along, doing their best according to their means, and that means, in many cases, far from sufficient to meet even the ordinary expenses of the college, it can hardly be expected that the educational staffs can be as complete in numbers, or devote as much of their time to scientific investigation, as should be done in the interests of the profession and public. It is only occasionally, and under exceptionable circumstances, that men are to be found possessing sufficient enthusiasm to cause them to accept and persevere in positions of such responsibility, and requiring the amount of hard work and constant application incidental to the successful conducting of a Veterinary College.

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It may not be known either to the public or profession, but it is a fact, that so far as the teaching is concerned it is anything but profitable, and, in too many instances, not only do those on whom the greatest responsibility devolves receive no remuneration, but if they are not out of pocket they are fortunate; and too often, instead of being encouraged in their good work, are exposed to the jealousy and ill will of those whose best interests such institutions must serve most.

While the present inefficiency of our Veterinary Schools is in some measure attributable to this cause, yet it is no excuse for those who undertake the positions of teachers of the science, not to take advantage of privileges at their disposal for raising the standard of the profession at least to a position of respectability.

In concluding these papers I sincerely hope that the true object in writing them will be credited to the writer, viz., a desire to bring about important improvements, for which he has long pleaded privately with those who had the power without the will to bring them about, and that the free discussion of the subject, which is likely to follow, will be productive of much good to all of us.

Already we have entered on a higher platform, two of the Colleges having added matriculation to their requirements, and the American Veterinary College has adopted a three-session course and a graded examination, as has been practiced for years at Montreal; and no doubt our friends at Toronto will follow the good example, and thus remove the last great obstacle to the progress of Veterinary Education in America, and place the members of this profession on this continent on a par with their European brethren.

## RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

WITH RESPECT TO THE EXAMINATION OF VETERINARIANS.

*(Printed under the direction of the Council of the Dorpat Veterinary Institution.)*

By D. McEachran, F. R. C. V. S., V. S. EDINBURGH,

PRINCIPAL OF THE MONTREAL VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Apropos of the subject of Veterinary Education, the following translation\* in a condensed form of the printed regulations of the

\* I am indebted to Prof. Osler for translating the above.

Russian Government, received a short time ago from the Director of the Veterinary College at Dorpat, will prove interesting, as showing the thoroughness of the requirements for graduation in that country:

The degrees to be obtained by examination are—

(a) Veterinary Surgeon or Veterinarian.

(b) Master of Veterinary Medicine.

For the first, the candidate must undergo an examination in—

(1) Collateral Branches—Agricultural Science, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, Physics and Physical Geography, General and Medical Chemistry.

(2) In the principal branches—General Anatomy with Histology, Animal Physiology, External Conformation, Science of Breeding, Animal Hygiene, General Pathology, Pathological Anatomy and Pathological Histology, Pharmacology, Pharmacy, General Therapeutics, Special Pathology and Therapeutics (medicine), Contagious Diseases, Veterinary Jurisprudence, Theoretical Surgery, Obstetrics, Operative Surgery, Theory of Shoeing, Medical and Surgical Clinics, Works which are found in the "Veterinair Apotheke," and in Practical Horseshoeing.

Special regulations relate to the following:

(1) General Anatomy, with Histology.—The examination consists in the demonstration of one of the cavities of the body, and a perfect determination of the situation, together with the general and microscopic structure of the organs therein, the perforation and demonstration of the vessels and nerves of one extremity.

Three weeks are allowed for this—

(2) Pathological Anatomy.—The candidate must perform a post-mortem examination, and prepare a written report of the same.

(3) Pharmacology.—The candidate has two medicines to recognize, and must write out and prepare two recipes.

(4) Surgical Operations.—Two operations must be performed, either upon the living subject or the cadaver.

(5) Practical Obstetrics.—The performance of two obstetrical operations on the phantom, according to the most approved methods, together with an explanation of the cases which demand such operations.

(6) In the science of horseshoeing, the candidate must give evidence of capability of putting his theoretical knowledge into practice.

(7) The clinical examination consists in the treatment by the candidate, of a diseased animal in the surgical, and another in the medical department, and the furnishing by him of the clinical histories of the patients.

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(8) Veterinary Jurisprudence—Holding an autopsy on a cadaver, according to this science, and composing a report upon the case.

*Examination for Master of Veterinary Medicine.*—Candidates must have already passed the preceding one. After an oral examination, the candidate must discuss, in writing, two subjects chosen by him. Four hours are allowed to each subject. If the preceding has been satisfactory, the candidate is permitted to hand in a thesis on some Veterinary subject. Each member of the Examining Board is allowed a month to look over this, and, if approved of, it is printed by the candidate, and 100 copies handed in. He then has to defend it publicly against three chosen opponents. If satisfactory, the Veterinary oath is administered.

AMES, IA., May 19th, 1877.

EDITORS VETERINARY REVIEW:

In looking over your issue for May, I was somewhat surprised to find my head in the hands of one Dr. McEachran, of Montreal, and still more surprised to find said McEachran employing it as a battering-ram to knock the foundation from under the Ontario Veterinary College. I suppose that even the irate Doctor will be willing to acknowledge that I have been in good professional hands this once, and that I am indirectly contributing largely to the advancement of Veterinary science by changing his little star from its present condition of second magnitude. Now, Mr. McEachran cannot know the Ontario Veterinary College as I do. *It will not fall.*

Mr. McE. says, referring to me, "being refused a short cut into the profession at the Montreal College, gained easy access at Toronto," &c. The facts in the case are, first, I never asked admittance to the Montreal College, and second, I was not refused. I did send a letter of inquiry to the Montreal College, and on the same day one to the Ontario College, and in due time received answers from both.

The gentleman has stated that my vacations here extended from the middle of December to the middle of March, and figures on this as the time I have devoted to study. These facts he gathers from my letter of inquiry. Either I have misstated the time in my letter, or the Doctor has made another of his characteristic *mistakes* (?). It should read from the middle of November till the middle of March, and I was afterwards granted permission to remain till such time as the session I was attend-

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ing should close. He throws entirely out of the count the four years I had previously spent in college, including one year and a half in chemistry, the same time in botany, a few months in physiology and comparative anatomy, and all the time I spent in the American Veterinary College; for he breathes himself out in this wise: "*Nearly eleven weeks altogether in which to reach the high standard of perfection,*" &c.

What a fine lot of Returning Boards a stick like the Doctor would make! If he were worked up, Canada's lumber record would be unapproachable.

I went to the Ontario College before I decided to spend the winter there, and first satisfied myself that the institution was doing earnest work, and then joined the class without the subject of graduation being alluded to. I remained till the close of the term (April 5th), passed my examinations, and received my degree with eleven others who passed at the same time. Most of the members of the Examining Board were strangers to the class, and could not be accused of being actuated by feelings of friendship or favoritism. It is also presumable they were competent judges of their business. The task of running such a gauntlet without some knowledge of Veterinary science could only be equalled by passing a successful examination in the Montreal College. And yet, McEachran isn't happy. I cordially second every effort that I believe to be an honest one for the elevation of the profession; but I must confess that I look upon this as a personal attack on Professor Smith, for no other crime than being pre-eminently at the head of the Veterinary profession in Canada. This is unpardonable ingratitude towards Doctor Smith, who has been largely instrumental in making Dr. McEachran (though I can't say it is a piece of mechanism that reflects a great deal of credit on Dr. S.)

Now, as the Doctor seems to have a genius for telling people what they should do, I trust he will enlighten the members of the profession on the question of professional courtesy, and impress upon us the necessity of recognizing the fact that one little cranium doesn't contain all the wisdom of the world.

And I trust he will "take advantage of his vacation," or some other early opportunity, to learn the fact that, if he expects to bring up the scattering numbers of his college to a level with the Ontario College roll, he should lay his foundation of better material than vituperations, and build his superstructure of more enduring material than scurrility.

Yours always,

M. STALKER.

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## VETERINARY EDUCATION IN ONTARIO.

BY J. T. DUNCAN, V. S.,

MEMBER OF THE EXAMINING BOARD FOR ONTARIO.

Up to the year 1861, no provision for Veterinary education existed in Canada. Our vast stock interests were virtually in the hands of empirics. The name "farrier," by which those who professed to follow the business were known, was a synonym for ignorance, brutality and drunkenness. So low was the business considered to be, that a well qualified Edinburgh graduate, on settling in this Province, refused absolutely to practice his profession, and went into another occupation.

In the short space of fifteen years this has all been changed. Now we find the name "farrier," and the quacks who hold it, generally relegated to obscurity. In every important centre of population, and in many rural districts, we see properly qualified Veterinary surgeons practicing—benefitting the district in which they are placed by the exercise of their superior knowledge, contributing largely to the prosperity of the country, and receiving the respect and esteem of their fellow citizens.

This desirable result has been brought about largely by the establishment and successful career of the Ontario Veterinary College.

To some of the members of the Board of Agriculture for Upper Canada (now the Province of Ontario) belongs the honor of originating the idea of the College. Being convinced of the paramount importance of Veterinary education to such a country as this, whose wealth consists largely in stock, the Board sent to the late Professor Dick, of Edinburgh, requesting him to recommend a gentleman thoroughly qualified both to practice and teach the science. Fortunately for Canada, Professor Dick selected Mr. A. Smith, V. S., of Ayrshire, Scotland. Largely to his commanding talents, extensive acquirements and almost unerring practical skill does Veterinary Science owe its high position in this country to-day.

Mr. Smith, accepting the offer made by the Board, proceeded to Canada, and, in 1861-62, delivered a short course of lectures to agricultural students. I am not aware that any of these students intended to become Veterinarians. But from the interest manifested through the country in the Veterinary lectures, it was deemed advisable at once to

organize an institution for the special purpose of imparting Veterinary education. This was done, in 1862, by the appointment of Professor Smith as Principal of the School, the various departments being filled by professors of ability, most of them being in connection with the medical colleges of Toronto. During the session of 1862-63, one or two young men attended with a view of graduating, but a large number of agricultural students availed themselves of the short course of six weeks' lectures, designed specially for them.

In 1864 a Board of Examiners was appointed, and in 1866 three young gentlemen, after undergoing a careful examination, were granted the Diploma of the Board of Agriculture. The brilliant reputation of Professor Smith, and the success of the graduates in practice, induced ever increasing numbers of young men to avail themselves of the advantages offered by this institution, till, in 1869, the accommodations were found inadequate. Up to this time the lectures had been delivered in Agricultural Hall, while the infirmary was at some distance. Now, however, Professor Smith erected a commodious college building, with infirmaries and dissecting-room attached, and the institution received its present designation, the "Ontario Veterinary College."

An extract from the official report of the Board of Agriculture, to the Government, for the year 1870, will show how the efforts of Professor Smith and his assistants, in the cause of Veterinary education, were appreciated at the time :

"The examiners expressed themselves highly satisfied with the standard of the examination and the answers received. They have the testimony of Dr. Beatty, of Cobourg, \* \* who attended the examinations on behalf of the Council, and is well qualified to give an opinion, that he has been much gratified at the proficiency exhibited by the students; that some of them passed a really brilliant examination, and displayed a knowledge of anatomy which would do credit to any medical school in the Province. In short, the Council is satisfied that the course of instruction given at this institution is a thoroughly practical and efficient one, and well adapted to prepare the students for the successful practice of the Veterinary art as a profession."

Flattering as had been the success of the institution as a *school*, its prosperity as a college was still greater. Its reputation for imparting sound practical as well as theoretical training spread in every direction, causing an increased attendance of students to such an extent as to necessitate still further enlargement of the premises, which was done last year. The College buildings are now large and convenient, and furnished with every necessary for the teaching and practice of the profession.

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The course of instruction in the Ontario Veterinary College is exactly the same as, till quite recently, it was in the Edinburgh and London Colleges. Students are required to attend two sessions *at least*, and to pass the examinations before obtaining a diploma. They are also required to pass the summer months in practice with a duly qualified practitioner. The facilities for this are very great in connection with this College, for, whether the students spend the summer in Toronto or in the country, they can always be with gentlemen doing large and paying businesses. Students are also required to pass a *practical examination* before graduating.

In view of the services of this College to the cause of Veterinary education in the past, and its prospects of usefulness in the future, it must be painful to all who have the advancement of the profession at large at heart to notice the spirit of jealousy manifested towards it by some writers. The commanding talents of the Principal, and the ability of its staff of Professors, have given it the confidence of the whole country. About fifty young men from every part of the continent attended its classes during the past winter. The high state of efficiency attained by its graduates, the increasing attendance, and the interest manifested in its progress over the whole continent, indicate that it is but on the threshold of its career of usefulness. The wisdom and energy which have achieved for it the eminent position which it now occupies will carry it forward still further in the path of advancement.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to notice briefly a recent attack upon this institution—an attack, I am sorry to observe, emanating from an interested party, not free from offensive personalities, and altogether surprising to one accustomed to look upon the writer as a gentleman.

One chief objection to the Ontario Veterinary College, in the mind of the writer referred to, appears to be the shortness of the time required to graduate. While not denying the benefit of lengthened study, the fact that the Edinburgh and London Colleges have sent out so many eminent Veterinarians when their requirements were the same as those of the Ontario College, broadly and pointedly contradicts the assumptions and conclusions of the article referred to; and the professional public will be somewhat interested to know that the practice of the College whence these attacks emanate does not invariably agree with its preaching in the matter of allowing a "short cut into the profession." One, at least, of its recent graduates has been allowed, according to his own statement, an exceedingly "short cut into the profession." This instance is not referred to for the purpose of casting any slur upon the

gentleman so graduated. It is certainly not for a moment to be doubted that the Montreal Board of Examiners (although, apparently, not unpickable, *vide* REVIEW, page 94) acted in this, as in other matters, conscientiously. The graduate himself, too, it is hoped, will endeavor to elevate his chosen profession in other ways than by writing disparagingly of his professional brethern.

In regard to matriculation examination, I believe I am correct in stating that Professor Buckland examines all students entering the Ontario College.

But remarks derogatory to other institutions I would wish to leave for those to make who find them congenial to their tastes.

Remembering our motto, it is earnestly to be hoped that all *gentlemen* will endeavor to unite, instead of to sow discord in the ranks of our profession. This continent offers a noble field for the efforts of all. If we are, as a profession, to occupy the proud position which is our right, it will not be by devoting our energies to disingenuous criticism of others (nor by endeavoring to class *quadratic equations* as a branch of arithmetic), but by each doing his duty in his own sphere. *Vis unita fortior.*

#### WHAT ELSE IS IT, BUT VILLAINY?

BY A. LIAUTARD, M. D. V. S.

I will leave the reader to answer the question, and limit myself to part of the history of a case, which, from its beginning, has proved to me an unusually interesting one.\*

Every one acquainted with the anatomy and pathology of the guttural pouches knows, that in case of purulent collections in these cavities, relief, often permanent, is obtained by the operation of hyovertebrotomy—the puncture of the pouches in one of the three parts of their extent, middle, upper or lower extremity, as the case may be. This case, at first, came once more, to confirm that result—though it has not been without much thought on our part, and, above all, much suffering on the part of the animal. I will be as brief as possible:

About the 23d of last March, I was requested by the Superintendent of one of the railroads of this city to visit "an animal who had some trouble about her throat." At my call, I found a handsome, dappled

\* We will, in our next, give the whole report, with its termination.

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gray mare, 6 years old, in good condition, with a swelling of the parotid region; this was soft, extending all round the throat, slightly forward in the intermaxillary space, not painful; being pushed from side to side a liquid was heard flabbing against the sides—a slight purulent discharge existed on the off nostril; on that side of the gland, at the lower extremity, there was a fistulous tract, running upwards and through which, by means of a canula, a small quantity of pus was collected. Appetite is good; general appearance satisfactory. The mare has been in that condition for some time, after a catarrhal affection.

The diagnosis was made of collection of pus in the pouches, and I left word that in the afternoon I would return and operate. With that intention, about 2 o'clock P. M., I was near the patient again, where, during examination, and through answers to my inquiries, I was told that "she had been lanced already three or four times before by the doctor." *Who was he?* Mr. X. Strange as this may appear—though I knew of that gentleman attending to that stable—the case had proved of such interest to me that I never thought for a moment to inquire who had had charge of her until that moment. I, of course, stopped at once all interference, declining to do any more unless Mr. X. was present. We met afterwards, and without going into any more details, I will say that it was decided to operate on her on the 26th. Several members of the profession were present; also several students of the American Veterinary College.

The mare being cast on her left side, Mr. X. made an attempt to puncture the pouch from below, which was unsuccessful, as the membrane would retire before the pressure of the trocar. It was then decided that I should perform the operation from above, through the occipito-hyoideus muscle. Without describing the operation, with which we are all familiar, I will say that, without difficulty, we introduced the trocar into the cavity, and pushing it downwards below the bifurcation of the jugular, a seton was introduced from below upward; having no tape ready at hand, *a white handkerchief handed to me by one of the assistants was torn, and a long piece of it used instead for the seton.*

Leaving word to Mr. X. to change that temporary seton as soon as possible, I left the stable. When the animal was allowed to get up but very little pus flowed from the lower opening. From day to day, for some time, I visited the patient, and though there may have been some improvement in the condition of the throat of the mare for a few days, it soon returned to the same condition, so much, indeed, that I soon was

convinced that my seton was of no benefit, and I left word to have it removed, which I was told was done.

This closes the first part of the case.

People sometimes are suddenly struck by peculiar events, which take such a powerful hold on their minds that at all risks they are bound to follow them to the end; and such was it with me in that case. Why should the operation, which I knew was performed as it ought to have been, proved to be a failure? was a question that I could not answer.

I, from time to time, visited the mare; the wounds of her throat healed, but the swelling increased, and with vague hope to bring the suppuration to the surface, embrocations of populeum and basilicum ointments were made over the parts, warm fomentations and flaxseed meal poultices being applied. Three or four abscesses formed themselves were opened, but no change in the throat—always the same appearance of the swelling, the same feeling, the same noise of the contained fluid striking against the hand when pushed to and fro from side to side—always, in other words, the symptoms of suppurative collections of the guttural pouches. Some time afterwards a large abscess developed itself in the middle of the inferior cervical region; when ready to open, I think about two gallons of suppuration was allowed to escape. Anti-septic treatment and stimulants had been freely used; our patient bore it all well; her condition was good, but no change in her throat. One day she was driven, but roared so much that it was found impossible to give her even the slightest exercise.

During that time, though the pouch had filled, the abscesses had closed, the thickening of the parotid had disappeared, and it was easily perceived that but little trouble could be experienced in making a counter opening below the lower end of the parotid, and I thought a success in the treatment.

On application to the President of the Road, he consented to have her removed to the Am. Vet. College, and on the 24th of May, two months after the *first failure*, she was operated, by a longitudinal incision a little above the course of the jugular made through the skin, by a division of the sub-cutaneous fascia and of the levator humeri, a dissection and isolation of the blood vessels and nerves, they being pulled forward by the flat depressor, the cellular tissues over the pouches being divided, and an incision about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches being made in the pouches. While lying down no liquid escaped, but in the decumbent position it was plainly seen at the bottom. As soon as the mare was up a large mass of bloody suppuration, quite thin and sanious escaped, with such



rapidity that it had almost all flown out before some could be collected; a long tent of oakum was introduced, and the animal, returned to her stall, went to eat—thought convalescent.

This closes the second part of the case; and with this satisfactory result is rising also the question—title of the article, and the explanation of the first unsucccess.

About three hours after the operation, desiring to remove the tent of oakum which was left first, and to introduce a larger one, I went to my patient. I carefully removed the tent, and pulled out with it a black long mass, very offensive, measuring  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length—the exact length of the space between the two openings of the sides— $1\frac{1}{2}$  in width, with a seam on one edge, which was nothing else but the *piece of the handkerchief which had been used first as a seton*. How did it come there? How did it reach these cavities? are the questions to which the whole history of the case has brought us, and which we are afraid to answer.

#### INSOLATION—SUNSTROKE—THERMAL FEVER.

By A. LARGE, M. D., M. R. C. V. S. L.

As the season is approaching when sunstroke is likely to occur, in both man and beast, a few words on the subject may not be untimely.

In the so-called cases of sunstroke, we may have three different varieties, and produced in two different ways—direct sun rays and effect of high temperature.

The varieties are, first, those cases simulating *cerebral meningitis*, or inflammation of the membranes of the brain; second, cases of *exhaustion* from the effects of heat (no brain symptoms, but debility both muscular and vascular); third, a mixed variety of the two forms. It is necessary, of course, to make out the form of attack, with a view to treatment. The meningeal variety requires opposite medication, as a rule, to the cases of exhaustion, while the third or mixed form will demand a modification that requires considerable professional tact to pursue.

Bleeding has been strongly advocated, assisted by purgatives, in the meningeal variety, but this treatment does not always carry the cases through, even if seen early. Strong stimulation seems to be indicated in the exhausted cases, but the increase in temperature of the blood, as shown by the thermometer, must be a guide to treatment. During the

Centennial Exhibition, many cases occurred in persons visiting Philadelphia. They were carefully examined, and where the temperature was found *high* in any form, the ice bath externally, quinine and brandy internally, were used with satisfactory results, the patient being kept in the ice-bath until the temperature of the body was reduced to  $101^{\circ}$ , or, I believe,  $100^{\circ}$  in some cases.

Acting upon these facts, the first case that presented itself to me was treated as near this mode as I could do it.

The patient, a New York horse, was driven to Brooklyn on one of the hottest days of the summer of 1876. He fell on the street, about one block from my office, from the effects of heat, about 2 P. M. He was brought to my place at 5 P. M., by one of the officers of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, assisted by a number of men. The patient was a sorry looking case, and I had no hopes of him, as he was lying on the street in front of my door. To my surprise he rallied, and was perfectly well in the course of three hours, and went home the next day.

The treatment as carried out was ammonia in free doses internally, and, not having a bath-tub for a horse, playing water in a large stream from a hose, over the head and body, as he was lying down, until he was in a pool. I kept the water running over him for about an hour and a half without intermission, by which time he was thoroughly conscious, got up without any assistance. The patient was *not wiped off dry*, but left wet and shivering, and water occasionally thrown on him for another hour or so.

In these cases, where the temperature is high, the cold water continually applied acts as a restorative remedy, by reducing the temperature, and preventing the destructive and rapid changes in the blood, from its increased chemical action.

#### CHANGE OF SCENE FOR CONVALESCING EQUINE PATIENTS.

BY THE SAME.

It is found necessary in the practice of human medicine to send patients to other scenes, where they may have change of air or ventilation, of society, of food, etc., when they are suffering from chronic diseases, as dyspepsia, consumption, etc.; also convalescing from acute affections, as fevers; the change and pleasant surroundings are considered, and rightly so, to hasten recovery.

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It may seem strange to the uninitiated, but I am confident the same principle holds good with regard to animals, particularly the horse.

It must be within the experience of every practitioner, that animals which are irregular feeders, and looking anything but thrifty, as a rule, greatly improve by a sojourn in the country (if a city horse) for the summer, even when worked regularly. How often are we told of animals, that have an occasional cough when in the city, lose it entirely in the country. But it is in reference to patients under treatment I would speak more particularly. We frequently find animals that have passed the severity of their sickness—perhaps, the only symptoms remaining—want of appetite, some debility, etc., cases that tonics and the best prepared food seem not to stimulate nor provoke an appetite. What is the reason? Is it that the patient is tired of the sameness, or is it loneliness, as when the patient is left to himself all day, as sometimes happens in most stables, his companions that he is used to, and fond of, being in good health, have to earn their living rain or shine.

One or the other, or both combined, have much to do with it, I am convinced; it has proven so in a number of instances—an example of one will suffice: At the present time I have a patient in my stable who has had influenza; he was treated in his own stable at first and responded well, excepting he would not eat; the best of food was offered him, and the best care taken of him, when his attendant was at the stable, *i. e.*, early in the morning and at night; the rest of the time the animal was *alone* in the stable. Was this the cause of the difficulty? I think so.

As soon as I had him removed to a stable, with, perhaps, a little purer air than his own, and where he had company to interest him, the appetite *immediately* returned without taking stimulants or tonics, and a single meal has not been lost.

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SALICYLIC ACID.

BY THE SAME.

This agent I have tried in two cases—one of suppurative synovitis, the other of influenza (a relapsed case), of high temperature.

Its action is stated to be antiseptic, anti-pyretic, and tonic. My experience, as far as it goes, and that is but slight, corroborate these actions.

In the synovitis case, there was great pain, temperature well up, animal sweating, anxious, refusing all nourishment. This condition was speedily improved under the action of the medicine, and no symptom of pyemia, that I had feared, appeared; the same local treatment was adopted during its use as had preceded it.

The influenza case had been treated domestically for a week, was supposed to be convalescent, was driven and relapsed.

When I first saw it, in the afternoon, the patient had eaten nothing during the day, pulse quick, weak, respiration quickened (no lung complication), temperature 105½ F. Under the action of the remedy, with ammonia, the next morning I found breathing was tranquil, pulse slower and stronger, had eaten its breakfast, temperature 101, and did not again go up. In three days the patient was discharged.

#### CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS, WITH HEMATURIA.

BY THE SAME.

The patient, a chestnut truck horse, was taken, the latter part of March, with slight paraplegic symptoms of cerebro spinal meningitis, and *passing bloody urine*; this was about noon. I saw him about 5 P. M., when the symptoms were strongly marked, and what seemed to me pure venous blood passed in considerable quantities (every half hour or hour, as was stated by the attendant).

The animal was placed under the usual treatment for the disease, with the addition of hypodermic injections of ergotine for the hematuria, with the result of completely checking it (the urine being natural) by noon of the next day.

At 5 P. M., while visiting the patient, who walked better, and the urine still remaining clear, he suddenly presented head symptoms—twitching of ears, shaking and elevating the head—he, in a minute or two more, fell down and expired. Death caused by hemorrhage in the brain (apoplexy).

This case is cited only for the interesting and not common symptom of hemorrhage, and showing, by the after apoplexy, the passively dilated condition of the small vessels.

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## ANTAGONISM OF BELLADONNA AND OPIUM.

BY THE SAME.

A patient, 5 years old, that had exhibited symptoms while driving, that was thought necessitated belladonna as a remedy, received gr.iii. atropia by hypodermic injection. The symptoms for which it was given soon disappeared, but were speedily followed by symptoms of belladonna poisoning—spasm of muscles, elevation of the head, blindness, very dry and coated tongue. This condition was relieved in four to five hours, by the hypodermic injection of fl. dra. iii. of Magendie's solution, and has been well ever since.

## EDITORIAL.

## THE REVIEW ABROAD.

At the risk of being taxed with egotism and conceit, we cannot resist the temptation of presenting our readers with an extract of the highly flattering notice which Mr. G. Fleming, F. R. C. V. S., has seen fit to give in the columns of his able journal, of the AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW; but as we have not looked upon the article as a personal compliment, but as one to the whole American Profession, we have thought that it was but right to lay it before the Veterinarians of this Continent, some of whom may not read the *Veterinary Journal*. Coming, as it does, from one whose name is world-wide known, and from one whose enthusiasm in behalf of Veterinary science is appreciated by all, we feel that the kind remarks alluded to are to us a great reward for the work already done. When we urged before the United States Veterinary Medical Association the necessity of publishing the REVIEW monthly, we were satisfied that its publication would fill amongst us a need which was much felt, and we are glad to-day to say that we have not made an error. The numerous letters which we receive daily, the words of encouragement which come to us from every part of the Continent, the constant receipt of communications, of papers which are sent to us by all Veterinarians of the United States and Canada, are sufficient proofs that our undertaking will be well supported. We have in view but one object—the advancement of our profession—and if, by

the publication and success of the REVIEW, we can reach that object, if we can draw the Veterinary Science in America from the low standing in which it has been for so many years, our labors will have received their full reward. From its first number the journal has been improving in interesting matter, and we shall spare nothing to make it worthy of our noble profession, and interesting to our indulgent colleagues.

#### VETERINARY EDUCATION.

With the conclusion of Professor McEachran's paper, and a translation of the doings of the Veterinary School at Dorpat (Russia), we print two letters on the subject of Veterinary Education, from two graduates of the Toronto Veterinary College. Our friend, Professor Smith, has informed us of a communication on the same subject; and we have no doubt that other Veterinarians of the United States and Canada will have something to say in relation to that very important matter. We ask for them; it is only by reading the opinions of all parties interested that we can arrive to a change which will necessarily mean progress. From the discussion which will be raised it will not be this school or that college which will be benefited; it will be the profession at large. This Continent is large enough to support several institutions of Veterinary Science; and there ought not to be between them any other sentiment of rivalry than that, to benefit as well and as much as possible the guardians of our live stock.

#### AS HISTORY IS WRITTEN.

We have received lately the latter part of the "Dictionnaire de D'Arboval," rewritten by A. Zundel—one of the best works which illustrates to-day French Veterinary literature; and at the article *Vétérinaire* (Veterinary), we have found a few lines relating to the profession in America. It is so amusing for those who are acquainted with the subject, that we have thought proper to give our readers a translation of the whole article. For the writer to say, that *our domestic animals have yet but little value*; that Veterinary Colleges founded by Cumming? exist; that there is an association which has library, museum, etc., and that we have a periodical published by Dadd, show on his part a lack of knowledge which we would advise him to improve. We would friendly refer him to the first number of the REVIEW, where he will find the

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history and progress of American Veterinary Science, as we had the honor to present it in Philadelphia at the meeting of the United States Veterinary Medical Association.

#### NEW YORK COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.

We have unexpectedly received the announcement of that institution, and for the benefit of the old alumni of that defunct school greet the news of its resuscitation with welcome. Our past connection with that college tell us of the possible success which may reward the efforts of those who are engaged in this new undertaking, if properly managed. If it was needed, this would be for the *American Veterinary College* a stimulus, by which the students and the profession could be benefited.

To regulate the printing, and avoid the issue of an unnecessary number of the REVIEW, we would again ask those who desire to receive it to inform us of their intention, by sending us their name and address, with request of entering the same on the subscription book.

#### EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.

BY A. LIAUTARD, M. D. V. S.

#### TRAUMATIC TETANUS CURED BY NITRITE OF AMYL.

After opening the bowels by a drench of linseed oil and spirits of turpentine, the animal received the next day, per rectum, 4 oz. of chloral hydrate, which not proving of any relief, were followed by subcutaneous injections of nitrite of amyl in xx minims doses morning and evening, the second dose being followed by marked benefits. This treatment was kept up till the 9th, when, called in a hurry, the patient was found stretched out on the floor, perspiring profusely, with every muscle of the body spasmodically contracted, the nostrils dilated, breathing much accelerated. It being a question of life or death, xlv minims of the nitrite were injected. The effect seemed to be marvelous. In a few minutes, with a little help, the animal got up, the muscles of his body being much

relaxed, and he began to take some food. From that day to the 21st, the same quantity of amyl was injected, with marked benefit each time. They were discontinued the 22d, and from that day hence the animal kept up towards recovery.—*Veterinary Journal*.

#### PURPURA HEMORRHAGICA IN THE HORSE.

The author reports three cases of that disease which he treated, the first by the administration of oil of turpentine, 2 oz. doses, with gentian, three times a day. This treatment, followed during ten days, was replaced afterwards by the same administration morning and evening, and sulph. quinine at midday, for *ten weeks*. The animal stood up, slowly improving, when a dose of purgative medicine, injudiciously given by the owner, was followed by severe colic and superpurgation. This was, however, overcome, and the animal recovered.

The second case was treated also with oil of turpentine, and his head steamed with hot water and spruce-fir tops. In about four weeks the animal was apparently convalescent. Then a mild cathartic being given to improve his condition, superpurgation, as in the first case, followed, but also successfully combated by active treatment.

The last case received 4 drachms of chlorate of potash morning and evening, and 1 drachm of sulph. quinine during the day, with strong beer. For food, she received a gallon of milk twice a day. In a few weeks she recovered.

As remarks to the article, the author calls the attention of the readers to the action of cathartics during the existence of the disease, and to the bad effects of the turpentine, which, for the future, he says he will not use, preferring to employ the chlorate of potash.—*Veterinary Journal*.

[The treatment by turpentine in that disease is highly recommended by European authorities, and though it is likely to give rise to slight abdominal troubles, such as griping, we would scarcely see from the reading of the paper why complaints are made of the *bad effects* as long as under its administration the patients were doing well. We will publish in another number of the REVIEW, history of cases of the same disease treated by the infusion of black coffee, which gave us such a good result that we would recommend it to our readers.—ED.]

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## A CASE OF LATENT GLANDERS, WITH LESIONS OF THE GENITAL ORGANS.

BY PROF. COLIN, OF ALFORT.

(From the *Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine de Paris.*)

The subject was a mare about 15 years old, weak and much worn out. She had no apparent disease of the maxillary glands, no nasal discharge, no swelling of the legs, no cutaneous humors, no ulcerations; in fact, none of the symptoms of glanders or farcy. Still, she presented lesions in the lungs, in the liver, in the larynx and trachea, in the genital organs and in the blood. The lesions are described as follows:

The lung is enormous, and partly adherent to the right costal walls by pleuretic membranes. Its surface is covered with rosy, yellow, gray and brown spots. These are the largest, and give the organ the appearance it presents in old pneumonia, where different forms of induration and purulent or caseous collections are found; but what gives the lung the aspect of glanderous tissue is the presence of grayish nodules with citrine serous infiltration. Cuts made through its texture show large indurated masses, with nuclei of recent limited pneumonia and tubercles, some of which are gray and hard, others soft and purulent in the centre. In some points these are of the size of a hen's egg, are soft, and without communication with the bronchia. These lesions are of different ages. The more recent are in the anterior lobes and middle part of the lungs. There is no doubt in their appearance with those of a glanderous lung.

In the trachea and larynx, the eruption is not so well marked, and is more recent. The pustules of the trachea are small, not well prominent, and surrounded by a narrow circle. None are ulcerated. The larynx has two large flat pustules, with a wide red ring round, on each side of the epiglottis. Many confluent young pustules cover the vocal cords. No ulceration, properly so called, in any part. These lesions belong to the second age of glanders.

The larynx is the seat of a peculiar lesion, not commonly met with in glanders. The left half of the arythenoideus muscle, and the muscular fibres of the left vocal cord, are discolored and atrophied. The left recurrent nerve is in way of degeneration due to the pressure made upon it and the pneumogastic of the same side by the bronchial ganglions. These are much more hypertrophied than in ordinary glanders, and have very large anterior prolongations surrounding the cross of the

aorta, upon which passes the diseased nerve. It is the same nervous lesion that is found in roaring.

The most important lesions are those of the vagina. They consist in two large circular ulcerations, irregular, and situated, the first, at the internal face of the left lip, near the inferior commissure; the other below and near the urinary meatus. They constitute an exceptional peculiarity, as they have not been described before.

The examination of the blood, incompletely made, shows a state of glanderous leucocytosis, well marked.

Though this animal suffered with latent glanders, in the full sense of the word, the nasal lesions were not entirely missing, but, on one side, they are very deeply situated on the septum, near the ethmoid, on a point impossible to reach with the eye or the finger. They are rudimentary and very recent. They consist in two or three small round nodules, hard, not ulcerated; and for this condition do not give rise to the characteristic discharge, nor to the tumefaction of the ganglion.

Taking all the lesions in consideration, the development of the disease can be divided into three periods.

The pulmonary lesions, well marked, are undoubtedly the oldest. They indicate the first age of the disease, which may have lasted very long, and comprehend several stages of development of infarctus, pseudo tubercles, and abscesses. The lesions of the trachea and larynx are more recent, representing the second age—the period of transition.

The nasal lesions form the third stage. If the animal had lived several weeks or months more, the discharge following the ulceration of the pustules, the swelling of the glands, would have constituted a fourth period of that disease.

As conclusion, Mr. Colin asks: "If many cases of glanders, which seem to make their appearance suddenly, are not, properly speaking, old cases, which had remained latent for a period of various duration before arriving to the form, where the nasal characteristic symptoms are well developed."

"If the ordinary forms of glanders are mostly cases of latent diseases, or glanders already existing in the lungs, trachea, larynx, before the eruption of nose, the discharge and ganglionar swelling."

"If the leucocytosis would not be the most positive means of diagnosing the disease in case of latent form, and as long as the symptoms of the affection are not sufficiently characteristic." (*Archives Veterinaires.*)

## TRANSLATIONS FROM GERMAN PAPERS.

BY DR. WM. OSLER, OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY AND MONTREAL VETERINARY COLLEGE.

## HEMOGLOBINURIA IN HORSES.

[From the *Deutsche Zeitschrift f. Tiermedizin.*]

Bollinger has a long article upon this disease [known more commonly by the names Hysteria (Moore), Enzootic Hæmat uria (Gamgee), Azoturia (Williams), "Schwarze Harnwinde," of German authors], of which the following is a condensation. The chief characteristics of the affection are its sudden onset, violent course, a remarkable change in the urine, together with a sub-paralytic condition of the hind legs. Great diversity of opinion prevails as to its nature, but the theories may all be divided into the following groups: (1). That the essence of the affection consists in disease of the kidneys, a morbus brightii, acute parenchymatous inflammation, a hemorrhagic nephritis. Some authors have supposed a simultaneous disease of the blood and kidneys, or, as Herring states, an acute morb. brightii depending upon some blood change. (2). That it is essentially a blood disease, variously characterized by authors as a "blood dyscrasia," "blood anomaly," "blood dissolution," similar, in fact, to typhus and anthrax. It has been called Lumbar-Typhus (Leudentyphus) by the Veterinary Surgeons of Holland, and Spinal-Typhus by those of Denmark. According to Siedamgrotsky, changes in the muscles give rise either primarily, or secondarily, to alterations in the blood, which induce the hæmoglobinuria and nephritis.

(3). That a disease of the spinal cord is the first factor, leading to subsequent kidney disease. It has been regarded as a spinal paralysis with secondary palsy of the renal nerves, as a hyperamia of the cord and its membranes, and as a rheumatic inflammation of these parts in the lumbar region. Vogel first (1873) described it as a septic blood disease, of which the renal disturbance formed a part; later (1875), he regarded it as a toxic or dyscrasic spinal paralysis, dependent, however, upon a primary blood infection.

(4). That the affection is of a rheumatic character; hence the name "rheumatic spinal paralysis."

To remove any doubt as to what disease is here meant, the following short sketch is given: The so-called "Schwarze Harnwinde"

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(black dysuria), or "Windrehe" (wind-founders), comes on, as a rule, quite suddenly, and without premonitions. A horse, after standing for a few days in a warm stall is brought out and driven for a short time or worked. There is noticed, often within half an hour, as the first symptoms, a sudden outbreak of sweat, weakness in the hind legs, and the animal falls as if exhausted by overwork, often being unable, without assistance, again to stand up. Soon one or other of the hind limbs become paralyzed, often both. As a rule, there is observed a marked adematous swelling, arising, quite acutely, in the lumbar region, extending along the back in the neighborhood of the kidneys, and posteriorly to the tail. The muscles in these localities are as hard as boards. The urine presents a remarkable change, possessing a dark red, coffee brown, or chocolate color, a strongly acid reaction (in the beginning often alkaline), high specific gravity, and, on microscopical examination, contains either none or only a few red corpuscles; but, on the other hand, characteristic tube-casts, hyaline at first, later, granular and epithelial. Chemically, the presence of albumen in considerable amount can be detected, and also with the aid of the spectroscope hæmoglobin (hæmoglobinuria). Under favorable conditions recovery takes place, often in a short time, an hour, or more commonly in several. In severe cases there is fever, with evening exacerbations, the temperature rising to 40-41° C.; in many instances, even at the initial sweating, the temperature has been from 41-42° C. Pulse and respirations are more or less increased—in the later stages there is difficulty of respiration. The appetite is often retained; in many cases, lessened or absent. There is great thirst; the consciousness is unclouded. In cases of recovery, the specific gravity of the urine quickly diminishes; the albumen and the dark color disappear, and in twenty-four hours the animal appears perfectly sound again. Sometimes one hind leg remains lame for a few days or even a week. In an unfavorable issue, which happens in the majority of cases, the disease usually lasts three or four days, but may end fatally in a much shorter time. At the autopsy, the blood is found dark and dirty-looking; the muscles are soft, appearing as if cooked; the liver clay-colored; the kidneys softened, sometimes very slightly changed; the bladder is empty, or contains tar-colored urine. In the spinal cavity, the arachnoideal fluid is increased, and the vessels of the membranes, especially in the lumbar region, have been found injected. The following illustrations of the disease are given:

Observation I. A 7-year old horse, which had been standing in the stable for four days, was attacked with symptoms of the disease after

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driving for a quarter of an-hour. It was bled (7 lbs.), and an antiphlogistic treatment adopted. Palsy of the hind limbs ensued, and great straining from bladder and rectum. The animal died in thirteen hours. The organs, with specimens of urine and blood were sent to the author for examination. Nothing definite could be stated as to the condition of the kidneys, which were swollen, blood-stained, and beginning to decompose. The spinal cord was of good consistence; the urine had the color of dirty Bordeaux wine, and contained numerous molecules of albumen, with fungi, but no casts or blood corpuscles. Analyzed by Professor Voit, in the Physiological Institute, it yielded 1.18 per cent. of hæmoglobin. Nothing abnormal noticed in the blood itself.

Observation II. A horse, in good condition, was kept in the stable for a few days, being fed on beets, clover, potatoes and oats. Shortly after being taken out, and while in motion, he began to sweat and showed signs of weakness in the hind legs, so that he was with difficulty got home. In the stall the paralysis became more marked, and the animal could not stand up; there was copious sweating, greatly increased respiration, with attacks of dyspnœa, occasional straining from the bladder, and great hardness of the lumbar and shoulder muscles. A venesection to 5-6 litres was employed, during which the animal stood up, became quiet, and the condition so much improved, that after four hours convalescence was established. The blood showed nothing abnormal; the urine was as in the preceding case.

Observation III. A heavy draught horse, 6 years old, which was attacked with well marked symptoms of the disease, at 8.30 A. M., after having been uneasy for some time previous, and died in an hour. At the autopsy, 6 hours P. M., the lungs and heart were found healthy; the liver enlarged, tissue coarse, clay colored, and very anæmic; spleen of moderate size, and contained one hemorrhagic spot and a few infarctions. The kidneys were enlarged, the tissue very flabby and soft, resembling spleen-pulp in consistence. The surfaces were mottled and covered with small hemorrhages. Nothing abnormal in the stomach or intestines. The bladder contained about a litre of coffee-brown urine; the surrounding parts of both kidneys, particularly beneath the lumbar muscles, were very œdematous. The inner and outer lumbar muscles, especially the former, strongly œdematous, and extraordinarily brittle; the connective tissue sheath and the trunk of the nervus ischiadicus also œdematous. In the spinal cavity, the sub-arachnoideal fluid was increased; membranes healthy; cord of good consistence. On microscopical examination nothing remarkable was found in the blood. The

liver was in a condition of cloudy swelling, the cells enlarged and full of fine granules. The kidney presented a similar condition, the epithelial cells being full of fine granules—"in a word, in a condition of a parenchymatous nephritis, with rapid degeneration." The urine contained the usual constituents in this disease—a few casts, granules of albumen, no blood corpuscles. The musculus ilio-psoas showed, in addition to great oedema, the changes of the granular and hyaline degeneration; the muscle fibres were completely loosened from their connections. The neighboring muscles presented a similar appearance.

Observation IV. In the blood and urine of an animal affected with the disease in question, the following changes were determined:

Color of the urine, a dark, dirty brown—it contained an enormous quantity of albumin, which, according to an investigation by Dr. Tapeiner, in the Pathological Institute, consisted chiefly of undecomposed hæmoglobin. In the urine of the fourth day of the disease, the quantity was double of that on the first. Microscopically were found albumine granules and casts, both granular and epithelial—no blood corpuscles. The blood drawn direct from a vein showed not the slightest change.

An analysis of the chemical and pathological features of the disease follows:

The three most important symptoms of the disease are:

1. Hæmoglobinuria.
2. Albuminuria.
3. Paralysis, or a sub-paralytic condition of the hind quarters.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## REPORT OF CASES.

### ACCIDENTAL POISONING OF A HORSE BY PARIS GREEN.

By C. P. LYMAN, M. R. C. V. S. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The subject, a good sized bay gelding, twelve years old, with a strongly-marked lymphatic temperament, was the property of a farmer, who placed within reach of the animal a bucket containing rye flour through which had been mixed Paris green, which mixture was intended for the potato bug, but which, through carelessness on the part of the man, never reached its intended destination, but instead, on May 31st, at about 2 o'clock, P. M., was partaken of by the horse in considerable quantities, just how much could not be ascertained.

Nothing was done about it, and no particular change in the animal's actions was noticed until about six o'clock, when he refused to eat his supper, but showed no other sign of distress. Upon this, the wisdom of the neighborhood administered in solution about one and one-quarter pounds of Epsom salts, and the animal, showing no signs of pain, was left alone through the night. In the morning the same state of things continuing, and the bowels *not* having moved, my services were called into requisition, and I saw him at nine A. M., June 1st. He stood with his legs well apart, head drooping, and a peculiar *listless*, vacant expression of the eye; no perceptible pulse at jaw, and no artery; extremities *cold*, and with but slight sensibility; there was an *aimlessness* in his management of them during motion, but still not seeming to amount to paralysis, even remotely; respiration deep, slow and with apparent ease. *There was not at this time, nor at any other, the slightest symptom of abdominal pain.* He died quietly at two P. M. A hurried, and, consequently, imperfect post-mortem examination, showed the mucous membrane of the stomach intensely inflamed, immensely thickened, and of a deep *mulberry* color evenly distributed; its solid contents (hay and grass) of that bright green color artificially given to pickles by the use of copper. The membrane of the small bowel was thickened, but not to such an extent as that of the stomach, and of a bright arterial color; its contents fluid, and with a considerable admixture of extravasated blood; membrane of the colon, no thickening, but moist, with a decided blush; no peritoneal inflammation throughout. In poisoning by salts of copper, Drouard found that six grains of the sulphate given to a dog caused death in half an hour, but left no appearance of inflammation; two drachms have been given with a like result, except there was a blueness of the villous. A drachm applied to a wound, caused in the dog rapid prostration, and death in four hours. "Injected into the jugular vein, it speedily reduces and arrests the action of the heart, fifteen grains proving fatal in twelve seconds."—(DUN.) In poisoning by arsenic, the time required to produce death in a given number of reported cases was from four to nine days, with all the evidences of active inflammation of the mucous membrane of the whole digestive canal. "But sometimes these symptoms are almost or entirely absent, and instead of the patient running the usual course of arsenical poisoning, profound coma sets in, from which he never wakes, but dies in a few hours, the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines being free from all inflammation."—(VIRCHOW.) "After a poisonous dose frogs become apparently paralyzed; at the same time they have lost all sen-



sation. This loss of sensation is proved to be due to the action of the drug on the spinal cord, and not on the sensory nerves. The apparent paralysis is supposed to be due to the loss of sensation."—(RINGER.) Sklarek finds that arsenic given to frogs and cats slows and weakens, and at last arrests the heart; and from Harley's observations, it appears, that, after death, the heart of an animal poisoned with arsenic ceases to beat sooner than that of one destroyed by mechanical means.—(*Ibid.*)

#### ENORMOUS FATTY TUMOR OF THE SIDES—REMOVAL—RECOVERY.

BY M. J. MATTISON, N. J., STUDENT.

On the 13th of April, 1877, I was called to see a black gelding, with the following history: Since 1862, the present owner has noticed on the left side a tumor of the size of a walnut, which did not seem to interfere with his health or his work, until 1876, when it began to grow so rapidly that, in less than a few months, the horse could not be used, and in the winter of that year his general condition began to fail, his appetite became capricious, etc., etc.

On examination, the tumor was found to be situated in the left hypochondriac region; it is quite hard, more or less painful, which is attributed to the excessive stretching of the parts, having more or less heat; it is irregular in shape, somewhat pedunculated, and measuring 42 inches in circumference at the largest base, and 10 inches from base to apex. Being doubtful of the results, on account of the debilitated condition of the animal, I, however, recommended the removal of the tumor as the only means to restore the animal to his usefulness.

Accordingly, the animal being prepared and thrown down, and placed under the influence of chloroform, the hairs were closely clipped over the whole tumor; an oval incision, 15 inches in length, was made over it; the flaps, being dissected and turned back, the whole tumor was severed from its cellular covering and removed. It contained in its centre quite a large amount of bloody serum, with some floating particles of fat. The whole mass, formed of fat, weighed no less than thirty (30) pounds. The flaps were drawn together by sutures, and the wound dressed with carbolic solution. The animal being released, was placed in his stall, and a wide bandage put all round his body.

April 14th—Animal is dull; appetite poor; pulse feeble; wound swollen some.



Alcohol, 1 oz. ii., with powd. gentian, 1 oz. ss. is given to him three times a day; wound dressed with carbolized solution.

15th—No change.

17th—Animal is better; appetite improved; pulse stronger; wound less swollen. Same treatment.

18th—A portion of the skin in the centre of the wound has a tendency to slough off; offensive smell from the wounds. Same treatment.

19th—Portion of the skin has sloughed. Dressing with chloride of zinc.

21st—Better appearance of the parts; and from that day rapid healing took place. At the time of writing, the wound is about the size of the palm of the hand, and is rapidly closing.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

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### THE THERAPEUTICS OF ACONITE.

MR. EDITOR :

That aconite is an almost indispensable agent in the therapeutics of Veterinary Medicine will hardly be denied by any one acquainted with its value; but that it enjoys the extensive remedial properties attributed to it by Mr. John Dowling Allman, in the May number of the *Veterinary Journal*, or that its use should be as general as recommended by this author, is more than doubtful. That it is an excellent sedative, and unrivalled as a remedy in the treatment of some inflammations is well known by most practitioners of medicine; but the sweeping assertion, that it can and should be used in all inflammations and fevers, where there is a high elevation of temperature, is as erroneous in principle as it is pregnant with the elements of non-success to one who would accept the statement as true, and practice in accordance therewith.

The value of thermometrical observation in the treatment, as well as in the diagnosis of disease, is fully appreciated by many American Veterinarians; but that the thermometer, in registering the animal temperature at the same time, indicates those conditions in which sedatives are, or are not to be used, is beyond the comprehension of the writer's knowledge of therapeutics.

Mr. Allman states that a high temperature is *always* an indication for the use of aconite, and that it is of service in *all* inflammations and acute specific diseases; governing the amount of exudation and reducing the animal temperature. Now, we very much doubt, whether even Mr. A. would use aconite in a case of *coup de soleil*, where the temperature was at 108° F., and the pulse so weak and rapid as hardly to be felt or counted; yet it is a case where the thermometer registers a high temperature at the very inception of the injury. We might, with the same propriety, recommend kali nitras as a remedy in every inflammation, because it is efficient in the treatment of laminitis; or opium, because of its indispensable value in peritonitis, as to claim an indication for aconite in every disease where there is an elevation of temperature. Had the author of the article in the *Journal* copied more fully from "Ringer's Handbook of Therapeutics," his production would have contained fewer errors than it does, and would be of more value to the profession for which he wrote than it is. On page 396, Ringer says: "Sometimes, even a small quantity of the medicine (aconite) excites irregular heart action. Whether increased or lessened in frequency, the pulse *always* loses strength, showing retardation of the circulation;" while Mr. A. quotes Dr. Fothergill as saying: "Aconite paralyzes the heart of frogs, arresting the contractions in the diastole."

Who, then, would administer aconite in that stage of pneumonia where the heart's action is already very weak, and there is imminent danger of the formation of the fatal heart-clot? Or, who would give it in typhoid influenza, where there is a temperature of 107° F., pulse beating at 80 or 90, and so weak as hardly to be felt, while prostration is so great that the patient can scarcely stand? The fact of the matter is, and it should be patent to every one, that in administering aconite, like all other remedies, it needs diluting with common sense; and I think our unknown friend will find a much safer guide for the use of sedatives, in the pulse than he will in the thermometer.

#### A NEW USE FOR THE NEEDLE OF A HYPODERMIC SYRINGE.

BY A. LARGE, M. D., M. R. C. V. S. L.

A week ago, I was called at night to a case of constipation and flatulent colic, produced by cut hay and corn meal. The animal was enormously distended, respiration labored, and every symptom of approaching death by apnea, unless speedily relieved. I have not the fear

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that some have, of making slight wounds of the peritoneum of the horse, so decided to puncture the colon—enterotomy as called by some. Not having an aspirator, nor even a trocar and canula handy, but my largest hypodermic syringe and needle in my pocket, with the latter I perforated the colon at its most prominent part in two different places, letting free a large amount of gas, and giving great relief, then following with the usual treatment to arrest further fermentation. There has not been the first unfavorable symptom, not even the slightest amount of local soreness from first to last, the animal, at present writing, being quite well.

#### CASTRATION OF CRIPTORCHIDS.

By E. MINK, V. S., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

*To the Editor of the AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW:*

SIR:—With a feeling in common with many others, that the Veterinary Profession had met with a soft impeachment from members of its own household, I noticed the fulsome praise that was lately bestowed upon Mr. J. C. Miles of Charleston, Illinois, (not only by Wilkes *Spirit of the Times*, but also by Veterinarians of good repute), as a marvelously skilful operator in the specialty of castrating cryptorchids. The wonder and originality, which is attached and attributed to his operations, indicates a considerable lack of veterinary knowledge, as well as a humiliating concession that the veterinary profession lacks operators of originality and boldness,—which in fact is not the case, and is an injustice to the veterinary profession, by withholding the facts and credit, due to some of its members for the originality, and to others for putting the system in practice of removing testicles from the abdomen of the horse, by way of the abdominal ring, inguinal canal and scrotum. I have no disposition to withhold from Mr. Miles any credit that may be due him for originality, if he never heard of the method before he commenced the practice of it. I gladly concede, that much credit is due him for putting the system alluded to in extensive practice, and by so doing, contributing his share of proof, that it is not so dangerous to castrate cryptorchids in the manner described, as in other methods which have occasionally been resorted to, and that the danger of this method is not so great as to forbid its general practice.

Mr. Miles called on me a little over a year ago, when he claimed originality for his method, and I then informed him that I was aware of the fact, that a method similar to his own had been practiced for some years, by that learned, accomplished and practical, but modest Veterinarian, Prof. James Law, of Cornell University. It will be noticed on referring to the circulars of Mr. Miles, that the first year in which he refers to numbers and success was in 1874. Whether he practiced it before that I do not know, but I do know that Prof. Law practiced it in 1870, and am informed that he has practiced it for at least eight years, quite extensively and with satisfactory results.

Nearly three years ago, I asked Mr. Law if this method was original with him, I think his answer was that he operated in the manner alluded to before he heard of it from any other source, but that he afterwards read of its having been practiced by others. He was inclined to think that it was first performed by Danish Veterinarians. In your last number of the *Review*, you give accounts of its having been performed by others, and of one Mr. Parret, a Frenchman, who made a specialty of operating by this method.

These facts show the superlative folly of the excessive laudation which is lavished upon Mr. Miles.

One effect of such fulsome praise is to increase the egotism, vanity and conceit, of which he was nearly full to repletion, before he received it. Here is a man so filled with charlatanism, that he sings his own praises wherever he goes. He is loud in proclaiming at all times, on all occasions, and in all places, that he can spay cows, and castrate ridglings better than any other man in America can do it. Yes, he even goes further than this, he offers \$500 to any man who will meet him, and do the work as well.

But even this offer is not sufficient to satisfy him, that he has proclaimed enough to satisfy the world of his immense skill, usefulness and superiority, and so he goes further with no apparent fear of faring worse, and dares any man to make him half that offer.

Is this the kind of man for regularly educated Veterinarians to indorse and cover with certificates? Is this the kind of man for any one who professes to be guided by a proper code of Veterinary ethics to indorse? Why, what have we here! Here we have Veterinarians, from the principal of a college and from an editor of one of the best Veterinary journals known, on down to the Veterinary wasp of Wilkes' *Spirit*, recommending to the world this boasting specialist, who has no regard for any

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code of ethics, as the operator who overshadows all others in the specialty of castrating cryptorchids.

Did ever a charlatan before get a greater send-off than this Mr. Miles has received from members of high standing in the Veterinary profession. We think not.

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## VARIETIES AND NEWS.

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### AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW.

We hail with unfeigned pleasure the advent of a new literary venture in America, in the form of a *VETERINARY REVIEW*. The time had certainly arrived when our colleagues on the great and enterprising Continent must bestir themselves, and find a means of testifying to their existence and their progress, as well as a medium by which to promote their welfare, express their wrongs and obtain redress. \* \* \* From the manner in which the two numbers have been presented to the public, and the excellence and interesting character of their contents, we may safely predict a full measure of success to our young contemporary. It has our very heartiest good wishes; and we earnestly hope that its influence, in promoting professional advancement in America, may be great, durable and unrestricted. We have now three veterinary journals in English-speaking countries—not long ago there was only one—and believing, as we do, in the value of healthy competition and generous rivalry, not less than in the wide diffusion of useful knowledge, we give a warm welcome to this transatlantic bond of fraternity. We allude thus lengthily to the *AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW*, in order to testify to the high estimation in which we hold it, and to draw the attention of Veterinary Surgeons in this country to the valuable addition it makes to our scanty literature. It is well worthy of patronage by the Veterinary profession in England as well as in America.—*Veterinary Journal*.

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### FRENCH KNOWLEDGE OF AMERICAN VETERINARY SCIENCE.

America has, at divers epochs, attracted numbers of European Veterinarians, and even often able men, who thought that they would find better opportunities than old Europe could afford them. We could

name several of them—French, German, English—who went to the United States and found there what they expected. If good positions are plenty in the New World, by opposition *the domestic animals* have yet but little value, and the services rendered by the Veterinarians are not as yet sufficiently appreciated all over the country. This, however, will soon take place; and though our information is very incomplete, we are able to say that Veterinary Science is taking, in North America, a great development, and that soon it will be a centre of light which will have to be taken into consideration in the statistics of progress. Not only are there Veterinary Colleges in New York (founded, in 1846, by Cumming), in Boston (founded, in 1848, by Dadd), and, perhaps, in other cities, but there are also large, free Veterinary Associations, like that established in Philadelphia in 1856, which, while they try to elevate the profession, and obtain for it certain rights and privileges, stimulate the zeal of their members by encouraging their work and the publication of their observations. Not only does the association possess a museum and a library, but it publishes also a journal which, as yet, seems not to be known in Europe. In Boston, Dadd publishes also a journal.—(*Dictionnaire de Darboval*, by Zundel, page 869, 3 vol., 2d part).

#### PRIZES OFFERED BY THE U. S. VET. MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

We would remind our readers that prizes are offered by that Association for the best papers treating of any Veterinary subjects, presented at the next annual meeting of the Association in September. The papers are to be headed by a motto, accompanied by an envelope with the same motto, and containing the name and address of the author. All papers are to be delivered to the President of the Association, on or before the 15th of July of this year.

#### VETERINARY HONORS.

Professor Chauveau, the distinguished Veterinarian, Director of the Lyons Veterinary School, Member of the Institute and of the Academy of Medicine of Paris, has, by a special decree, been appointed Professor of Experimental and Comparative Pathology to the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy of Lyons. The two professions will gain much by the appointment of Professor Chauveau, whose name and deserved reputation is the subject of admiration of all interested in pathological investigations.

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A VERY SMALL HORSE.

By W. J. COATES, D. V. S., HOUSE SURGEON, AMERICAN VETERINARY COLLEGE.

On May the 7th, a sorrel mare, 8 years' old, about 11 hands high, entered the Hospital of the American Veterinary College for a fracture of the ilium, at the neck of the bone. She was placed in slings and kept quiet. Some two weeks afterwards, as one of the House Surgeons was making his visit before retiring, at midnight, he heard her struggling, and on being called by him, I found the little beast standing, with her slings all torn, and behind her, lying on the bed, a little filly, enveloped in the placenta, with the head sticking out. The envelopes being torn away, the little one was assisted to get up, and a few hours afterwards was found quietly and heartily sucking her mother. At a week old she was 24 inches high and weighed 38 pounds. Four weeks later, both went away from the Hospital in fine condition, the little mother, with her right hip slightly deformed, but anxiously looking for her little one, which was carried away by a man who took both away home.

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RABIES IN AUSTRALIA.

Rabies has not hitherto been met with in Australia. The *Sydney Morning Herald* states that, during one of the hottest days of last week, however, a gentleman, who owned a valuable and hitherto quiet dog, observed symptoms of madness. The dog attempted to seize and spring upon a female domestic, who was only saved by the owner slamming the door against his entrance. Subsequently he tried to jump a fence and attack his master, but was unequal to the jump, the wall being too high. Having no doubt that it was a case of madness, the owner at once shot the animal. A case of similar nature was reported in a Victorian paper some time ago. Were these cases of rabies, or only diseases of the brain?—*Veterinary Journal*.

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ENZOOTIC AMONGST LAMBS.

The magnificent flock of lambs at the Central Park has been losing many of its members by an enzootic of *tenia expansa*. One of them was brought lately to the American Veterinary College for treatment, but died almost immediately after its arrival. On *post-mortem*, the lungs were found healthy, with the trachea and bronchial tubes filled with

mucosities. The abdomen being open, the stomach and intestines looked apparently healthy, but the latter was filled, in the whole extent of the small intestine, with long tape-worms (*tenia expansa*), some of which measured about 15 feet in length. All the worms collected filled a 12 oz. graduated glass. The brain was slightly congested.

According to the statement made by the Superintendent of the Park, the lambs were sick two or three days, off their feed, taken now and then with convulsions, turning round in a circle, and, dropping down, would die.

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### COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.

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A. Large, Brooklyn, N. Y.; D. McEachran, Montreal, Can.; A. Smith, Toronto, Can.; J. S. Duncan, Goderich, Can.; Dr. Osler, Montreal, Can.; C. P. Lyman, Springfield, Mass.; A. A. Holcombe, N. Y.; Tho. N. Perry, M. D., Providence, R. I.; James Law, Ithaca, N. Y.; F. S. Billings, Berlin, Prussia; E. Mink, Rochester, N. Y.

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### EXCHANGES.

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Medical Record, N. Y.; American Agriculturist, N. Y.; Country Gentleman, N. Y.; Hospital Gazette, N. Y.; Chicago Field, Chicago; Western Agriculturist, Quincy, Ill.; Scientific Farmer, Boston, Mass.; Spirit of the Turf, Chicago; Live Stock Journal, Chicago.